

# DISPLAY KIT

..below are some possible materials you may need for bulletin boards, displays, showcases, stand-up displays, etc....

## ADHESIVES

Tri-tix rubber cream glue  
Rubber cement  
Elmer's glue (or similar type)  
Masking tapes  
Double faced type tapes..foam tape  
E-Z UP clips (waxy backing)  
Display wax  
"Hold-it" plastick adhesive

## CUTTING UTENSILS

X-Acto knives, refill blades  
Cutting boards (masonite)  
T-squares  
scissors, regular, extra long  
paper cutter  
razor blade utility knife  
paper punch

## PAPERS

Colored construction in rolls or  
18 x 24, 24 x 36" sizes  
Banner paper in roll  
Brown or white roll wrapping  
corrugated paper --brown, colored  
Mat boards  
Variety of cardboards  
Foil papers, tissue papers

## TACKING AND PINNING DEVICES

Stapler (tacking type that opens)  
Gun stapler, clipper stapler, long neck stapler  
Staples for above staplers  
steel pins, paper clips, colored map pins  
thumb tacks, T-pins  
Magnet (to pick up spilled steel pins)  
Clip pins (for preventing holes in paper)  
Staple remover  
Paper fasteners of various sizes  
Paper "welder" for thin papers

## MISCELLANEOUS "PROPS" OR AIDS

Cardboard tubes and cones  
Boxes to cover, square or round  
Can, bottles, dowel rods  
Fish net, burlap, other fabrics  
Clothespins, ropes, wires, yarns, carpet thread  
Wood blocks with slots for captions  
Bricks (get some with holes) building blocks  
Boxes of sand, pebbles, rock salt, gravel  
All kinds of textured surfaces  
styrofoam, polystyrene pieces

## MARKING DEVICES (for labels, signs)

Felt pens (various width nibs)  
Typewriter, try a "primary type"  
for larger print  
lettering pens and brushes  
tempera or India ink  
yard stick, ruler, T-square, triangle  
commercially made letters with  
pins or adhesives on the back

## LINE OR WIRE

stove pipe wire (18 or 19 gauge)  
button-carpet thread or fish line  
sturdy strings  
clotheslines  
variety of wires, thick and thin

## HARDWARE

screw eyes  
screw hooks  
nails  
screws  
double pointed tacks

## TOOLS

hammers  
screw drivers  
wire cutting pliers  
push drills, hand drills (or electric)  
saws--crosscut, coping saws  
possibly a hot wire for styrofoam  
equipment for painting areas

## MATERIALS FOR BACKGROUNDS

Pegboard (thin or thick, hooks,  
golf tees, doweling)  
Celotex, wallboard, plywood  
Cork boards  
Screens (folding)  
Burlap or monk's cloth stretched over  
a wall area or frame  
Poles, ropes, wood frames  
Egg cartons, separators over areas  
Foam Core board (styrofoam with a  
thin paper covering)  
Cardboards, corrugated boards  
Large box forms (TV, refrigerator)

**REFERENCES:** ch. 9 of Teaching  
Art in the Elementary School by

Erdt

see books on Bulletin Boards on  
your reading list...



## SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR LAYOUTS FOR A BULLETIN BOARD.....

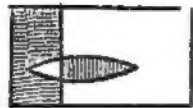
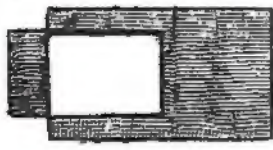
A "layout" here refers to an arrangement or organization of forms—especially background areas on a bulletin board. Think of using geometric forms or free forms or a combination of both...and REMEMBER:

1. A good layout is a GOOD DESIGN
2. It will BREAK UP SPACE into interesting areas
3. It will give UNITY to forms on the board
4. It will help ACCENT AND DRAW ATTENTION to areas of importance
5. It will put across the message in a SIMPLE, EFFECTIVE WAY

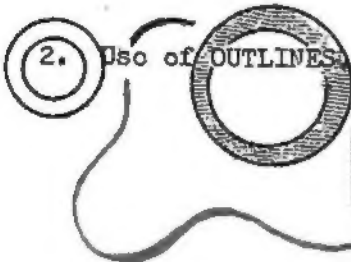
## SOME LAYOUT TECHNIQUES ...to help you give unity and accent to your bulletin boards:

1. COUNTERCHANGE...overlapping areas with value change at the point of overlap..

Use this sparingly for strongest effect...avoid using it in areas of lettering if it makes the reading confusing...



2. Use of OUTLINES...to define areas. Those can be tapered or even thickness. Outlines can be combined with solid shapes for variety. Outlines can be cut out, can be drawn on, can be made of linear materials (such as strings, yarns, etc.)



3. "SEE-THROUGH" forms or "STAND-OUT" forms...can be similar to the outline technique are usually dimensional in effect. To get forms to stand out (away from the background) try these ideas:

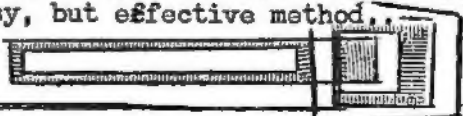
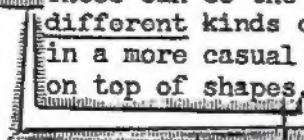
A. Pulling out forms to ends of pins (pin the pins straight in for this)

B. Making tabs on forms by folding edges or adding tabs

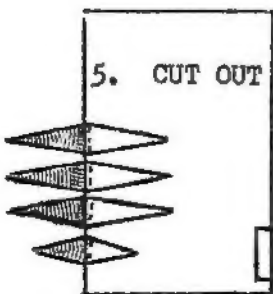


Using scrap materials and pin these on to the board behind the forms you want in dimension (try such items as boxes, box tops, styrofoam scraps, corks, sponges, sponge rubber, ribbon rollers, paper cups, egg cartons, "catsteps", thick cardboard, foil pans, cardboard cylinders, etc.)

4. SUPERIMPOSED FORMS... "pile" forms on top of each other to accent an area. These can be the same kind of form superimposed of perhaps different kinds of forms..arranged in a formal manner or in a more casual way...same principle as "mounting" shapes on top of shapes...very easy, but effective method...



5. CUT OUT AND FOLD BACK...to form areas of pattern and texture. Use an X-acto tool (sharp!) to cut shapes on all sides but one and fold shape back to lay flat on the surface. Use this technique sparingly and with discretion as it can become a bit "busy" looking if over-used.



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# BETTER BULLETIN BOARDS

...AND MORE DYNAMIC DISPLAYS

A display to be of any value must ATTRACT ATTENTION!  
Then it must HOLD ATTENTION long enough to put across its point...

To do this, be sure to:

1. Consider the PURPOSE OF THIS DISPLAY. Is it to stimulate? instruct? or advertise? decorate? combination inform? summarize? of several?
2. Work for BOLD SIMPLICITY! Say one thing and say it well.  
To try telling the viewer too much in one display just confuses him.
3. Use STRONG COLOR CONTRAST! For maximum eye appeal and attention..use dark colors next to light colors for strongest effects and for most important areas, usually
4. Make the important points BIG AND BOLD AND CLEAR! Too many small scattered items will clutter the display.
5. Make the display FIT THE SPACE? Is it big, square? vertical? horizontal? long?
6. Work for a CLEAR, LOGICAL ARRANGEMENT...for quick, easy understanding. Make parts of the display "hold together" and carry the eye over the display in a logical way. Work to lead the eye into the display and hold it there.
7. Give your display some LIFE AND PERSONALITY! Use your ingenuity and originality. Try humor, movable forms, parts that light up, "do it yourself" items, changeable parts magnetic items, batteries, etc...make it sturdy for "touching"...
8. Make use of AVAILABLE PROPS in display area..such as pipes, rafters, windowns, ledges, protruding objects, heating units, ceiling areas, curtains, pegboard...
9. Be resourceful in using a VARIETY OF MATERIALS that will work together effectively to put across your point. Try corrugated papers, yarns, burlap, metal mesh, decorative papers, pegboard, fabrics, styrofoam shapes, mache spheres, metal, etc.
10. Work into the design a SIMPLE, "CATCHY", READABLE TITLE that has some meaning for the viewer. Keep it brief and to the point. Try questions, commands, statements of fact, alliteration, quotations and other ideas that are suitable, appropriate and in good taste for the theme of your display. Avoid over-used phrases.
11. Use PRINTED MATERIALS such as charts, booklets, pamphlets, book jackets, and other printed matter if it can clarify your point. Be sure that color areas are used behind these items for better contrast. Often these items can be made "3-D".
12. Work for neatness and HIGH QUALITY WORKMANSHIP AND CRAFTSMANSHIP in which you can take pride and a feeling of accomplishment.
13. Keep your display CURRENT AND TIMELY ...and change the display frequently. It is often better to leave an area blank for a time rather than leave the same display up too long. Get people in the "habit" of looking at your boards..change them!
14. Always KEEP YOUR AUDIENCE IN MIND when planning a display..consider the viewers' age, interests, comprehension levels, and themes that are appealing to them.